

binding all nations to carry out the plans of the international labor platform.

While this would mark a revolutionary step in modern diplomacy, it is contended that unless it is done the economic competition coming will be destructive of many of the present safeguards.

May Have Effect on Congress.

Efforts naturally will be made to have many radical features of the British labor platform incorporated, and this will be sure to cause tremendous discussion. The idea is to declare whatever labor principles are adopted here as one of the essential purposes of the league. How far this would bind Congress to pass labor legislation remains to be seen, but it will bring up an interesting point.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is expected here to confer with President Wilson, who has followed many of the labor leader's past suggestions on labor. The question is not likely to provoke any vital disagreement among the leaders, however.

The next fortnight is likely to determine the fate of some of the fourteen points, as the President must obtain before he gives agreement among the five principal Powers. How far they are willing to go in applying principles like armament limitation and freedom of the seas is questionable.

Diplomatic Bargaining Indicated.

Diplomatic bargaining on some of these issues is already indicated by suggestions in a section of the French press that France will follow the President on armament limitation if he will support their demand for the left bank of the Rhine, for which the French show an increasing desire, as indicated in Marshal Foch's recent interview.

The Rhine frontier question apparently is getting little attention in circles close to the President, but the encouragement France recently has given to Italy in connection with the latter's territorial claims is believed to have something to do with French hopes regarding the Rhineland.

Kaiser to Be Indicted.

While France is the chief prosecutor of the Kaiser she will have the energetic support of Great Britain, both nations having planned to present documents, probably Tuesday, drawing up a strong indictment of William Hohenzollern and others of the old regime.

This is not only because of the bitter personal animosity aroused in Great Britain by the air raids, but because of the strong feeling developed in maritime circles, from ship owners to common sailors, against the "German pirates" and those behind them, including the great German commercial houses.

The British diplomats assembled here admit being confronted by a formidable desire on the part of the British lower classes to execute the ex-Kaiser, this desire having been intensified by murder indictments found by several British juries.

CALLS BOLSHEVIKI ENEMY OF ENTENTE

M. Noulens Tells Allied Council Tyranny Increases.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Russian situation means for relieving it were the chief topics of discussion today at the meeting of the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference. The meeting was attended by President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and representatives of the four other great Powers. An hour was given over to hearing M. Noulens, the French Ambassador, who has just returned from Russia, where he personally witnessed the various changes which have been taking place in the Government and conditions there. What he told the council was not disclosed, but an anonymous statement from M. Noulens sums up his views thus:

"The Bolshevik power is the enemy of the Entente. It is responsible for the Russian defection from the Entente. It furnished Germany with food during the war. It protested against the terms of the German armistice. These acts show an uncompromising attitude of hostility against the Entente."

"Tyranny and terror, which are increasing daily, should be the bloody chiefs at Moscow and Petrograd outside the pale of humanity. No society of nations could deal with such a regime, which constitutes today the most serious obstacle to a general peace. Until the regime falls, which I hope to see the Allies actively undertake, Europe will continue to be exposed to the severest risks of agitation and war."

Danish Minister to Be Heard.

M. Noulens will be followed to-morrow by the Danish Minister, H. Scavenius, along the same lines.

The official statement on today's session follows:

The President of the United States and American and the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the allied governments, assisted by Baron Makino and the Japanese Ambassador in Paris, met at the Quai d'Orsay this morning between 10:30 and 12 o'clock. M. Noulens, the French Ambassador, who returned a few days ago from Archangel, addressed the meeting and gave particulars of the situation in Russia.

The next meeting will take place on Tuesday at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, to hear the remarks of M. Scavenius, the Danish Minister in Petrograd, who left the Russian capital yesterday.

Vittorio Orlando, the Italian Premier, was the only absentee today. Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, was accompanied to the meeting by Lord Robert Cecil, who has especially in charge the subject of a league of nations on behalf of Great Britain.

BELLANS
INDIGESTION
PAIN
6 BELLANS
Hot water
Sure Relief

BELLANS
FOR INDIGESTION

SAYS UNIFIED WORLD DEFENCE IS VITAL

Continued from First Page.

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Neutrals Have Complaint.

The decision that the league of nations will be outlined and organized by the belligerents alone is understood to be the cause of some dissatisfaction among the neutrals, who already are informally discussing the matter among themselves. Whether any formal action will be taken by the neutrals to voice their protest is not yet known, but among some of them there is said to be a feeling that it would be neither to the advantage of the neutrals nor to the advantage of the belligerents.

The neutrals, it is understood, do not seem particularly in a discussion of peace terms because they took no part in the war, but they contend that a league of nations is an international institution independent of the war and that, therefore, no distinction should be made between belligerents and non-belligerents. They also contend that among the neutrals there were several countries whose anti-German feelings were as strong as among the Allies, but that, owing to geographical position and other factors they were forced to remain neutral.

Not Yet Before Congress.

Tentative conversations over the structure of the league of nations are strictly speaking still in the stage of discussion in meetings of the Supreme Council, and are not technically part of the peace conference as a whole, but the fact that the congress has advanced this question to the forefront in its programme is taken to indicate that the league of nations is being made an important part of the peace conference.

With a definite plan formed for erecting a structure upon which all nations can stand, the neutrals are working day after day remaining of the time that President Wilson has allotted to himself for work in France before leaving for home. It is understood that whether he can do this comparatively short time bring the nations together in an agreement for a society of nations.

President's Advisers Hopeful.

Many of the President's closest advisers are reasonably convinced he can do so. They base their opinion on what appears to be spontaneous developments, on expressions indicating adherence to the league by Great Britain, France and Italy, and on the assumption that the neutrals agreed upon in principle, and, indeed, as to some details, the remainder of the work, while presenting some perplexities, does not offer hopeless obstacles if approached in a spirit of accommodation and even sacrifice, which virtually all leaders have declared in their public speeches as necessary to a satisfactory result.

With discussions now past the point where it seems to be agreed there shall be no superciliousness on the part of the victors, and that the question whether a nation shall contribute force in carrying out the decisions of the league will be left to each nation, individually, in each instance, the general plan being met talked about embodies an enlargement of the principles contained in the principles negotiated by William Jennings Bryan. These provide for a delay of a year before declaring war and investigation by a special commission of all disputes, and that no declaration of war shall be made thereafter without giving certain notice.

Guardianship of Small Nations.

Such a plan, current discussion in Paris being, it is generally held, one that favors to virtually establish a concert of power among the principal nations for a preservation of world peace.

This would be extended to what would be virtually a guardianship of the smaller nations, applying to them the principles which govern participation in the league by their greater sisters.

By this plan it is apparently proposed to internationalize the guardianship of smaller nations, with the idea that there shall be no domination over them by one nation, economically or financially. It is proper to state at this juncture that President Wilson himself has a reasonably complete plan for the formation of a league of nations. It also may be stated that he highly regards many features of the plan presented by Gen. Smuts and is working in close harmony with M. Bourgeois and Lord Robert Cecil.

Aside from the attention being paid to the Russian situation, the society of nations question is now in an antagonistic position and steady development may be expected.

Prince Faisal, a son of the King of the Hedjaz, has completed a memorandum for presentation to the Peace Conference asking complete independence and autonomy for the Arabian State of the Hedjaz, to consist of Syria, Upper Mesopotamia, Lower Mesopotamia, Yemen and Nejd. The territory of Nejd is a tribal state. The Prince invites the Peace Conference to send a commission to these districts to ascertain the real desires of the people.

COL. HOUSE CONVALESCENT.

Takes Motor Ride and Will Resume Duties This Week.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Col. E. M. House, who was forced to take to his bed last week, was so improved to-day that he was able to take an automobile ride. He expects to resume his duties in connection with the American peace delegation within a few days.

Fanfare Welcomes Him.

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President Wilson was one of the guests at the luncheon, as were all the French Cabinet members, the members of the Senate, Paul Deschamps, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Marshal Foch.

President Wilson as he arrived at the Luxembourg Palace was received with great ceremony. The Republican Guard in dress uniform was drawn up in the courtyard. A fanfare of drums and trumpets marked the President's appearance. This was followed by the playing of the American national anthem.

At the entrance of the Palace President Wilson was met by M. Dubost and escorted to the Salon des Conférences, where the covers for the luncheon were laid.

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EBERT FACTION WINS BY POLLING GERMANY

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Next Step a Constitution.

The total number of electors is given in round numbers as 18,000,000 men and 21,000,000 women. Each party was privileged to nominate in each district as many candidates as there were Deputies to be elected. Electors were permitted to strike out a name or names on a ballot, but could not insert others to replace them.

The voting under the German scheme is based on proportional representation, so that each party elects representatives in proportion to the vote cast.

The first task of the National Assembly, the German advisers say, will be to draw up a new constitution defining the form of Government and the method of electing a President of the republic. Another will be to ratify the treaty of peace.

BERLIN DEMANDS HONOR OF ASSEMBLY

Municipal Council Protests Against Proposed Shift.

By the Associated Press.

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According to the Tagesspiegel the Cabinet has not decided on the place the Assembly will meet, notwithstanding repeated statements attributed to the Government leaders. Opposition to Berlin as the seat of the Assembly is said to emanate chiefly from south German sources, which, in view of the political situation, are very numerous.

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